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Choice Poetry.

THE BELLS.

BY BOGAR ALLAN POE

Bear the sledges with the bells-Silver belle! How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, In the icy air of night! While the stars that oversprink! All the heavens, seem to twinkle With a creatalline delight:

Keeping time, time, time, tintinabelation that so musically wells From the bells, bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells-From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells!

Hear the merry wedding bells-Golden bellet What a world of happiness their harmony for Through the balmy air of night, How they ring out their delight! From the molten-golden notes,

What a liquid ditty floats To the turtie-dove that listens, while she glost On the moon! Ob, from out the sounding cells, What a gush of eaphony voluminously wells!

How it swells! Bow it dwells On the Fature! how it tells Of the rapture that impels To the swinging and the ringing Of the bells, bells, bells, Of the bells, bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells-

To the rayming and the chiming of the bella!

Brazen belle! What a tale of terror, now, their turbulency tells! In the startled ear of night, How they scream out their affright! Too much horrified to speak, They can only shrick, shrick, Out of tune, Is a clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire.

Leaping higher, higher, higher, With a desperate desire, And a resolute endeavor, Now-now to sit, or never, By the side of the pale-faced moon. Ob, the bells, bells, bells!

What a tale their terror tells Of Despair! How they clang, and clash, and roar! What a horror they outpour On the bosom of the palpitating air Yet the ear, it fully knows By the twanging,

How the danger ebbs and flows; Yet the ear distinctly telle, In the jangling. And the wrangling How the danger sinks and swells, By the sinking or the swelling in the anger of the be

Of the bells, bells, bells, bells, In the clamor and the clanger of the bells!

Hear the tolling of the bells-Iron belle! What a world of solemn thought their monody con In the silence of the night,

How we shiver with affricht. At the melancholy menace of their tene From the rast within their three la a groun. And the people-ah, the people-

They that dwell up in the steeple, All alone, And who, tolling, tolling, tolling, In that muffled monotone, Feel a glory in so rolling On the human heart a stone-

They are neither man nor woman-They are neither brute nor human-They are Ghoule: And their king it is who tolls; And he rolls, rolls, rolls,

Rolls A pass from the bells! And his merry bosom swells With the pran of the bells' And he dances, and he yella; In a sort of Runic rhyme,

To the pean of the belle-Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme. To the throbbing of the bells-

Of the bells, bells, bells-To the sobbing of the bells: As he knells, knells, knells

In a happy Runic rhyme, To the rolling of the bells-Of the bells, bells, bells-To the tolling of the belle-

Bells, bells, bells-To the mouning and the greating of the bells!

Miscellancous.

Cowardice of the Charlestonians in the Revolution.

While as a State, South Carolina has now—the feeblest and the most turbulent, der as prisoners of war. the most dependent and the most boastson-loving member of the Union—the ography,) remarks upon this ignomini- the healthy strippling went to work to territory escapes unrelieved infamy by ous proposition:
the circumstance that, to a small number "This proposal did not come merely

South Carolina and the whole country cupied only the little space actually covshould be proud of him; and as clearly ered by the army in front of the town; why he and the whole country were the garrison equalled this army in strength

ton, in May, 1780, the Governor and the certain arrival of Linceln within a Council were in the town-from the pres- week would place them between two ent indications, it might seem they are fires, and make their position eminently there still. Frightened as they were, hazardous. Yet, with these prospects they had sense enough to appoint Moul before them, the authorities of the place

sented to me the horrors of a storm .- transaction deserves particular ne-He teld me the State's Engineer (Col. tice here, because the surrender of Seuf) had represented to him the lines Charleston in the following year. a surto be in a very weak state. After some render of Charleston in the following conversation, he proposed to me the sen- year, a surrender brought about by the ding out a flag, to know what terms we prevalence of the same unpatriotic feel-could obtain. I told him I thought we ings was made the ground of some very could stand against the enemy, that I unjust reflections upon the conduct of did not think they could force the lines, Lincoln, their military leader." and that I did not choose to send a flag This was South Carolina in 1779, and in my name; but if he chose it, and she was as cowardly and selfish in 1780, would call the Conneil together, I would as the record proves. Several of the send any message. They requested me States had reason to mourn the apostacy to send the fellowing, which was deliv- of degenerate sons, but South Carolina is ered by Mr. Kinlock :

"Gen. Moultrie, perceiving from the pacity, enacted the treason of Arnold motions of your army that your intention without his bravery, and made such sons s to besiege the town, would be glad to as Moultrie and Marion ashamed that know on what terms you would be dis- they owed allegiance to such a State .posed to grant a capitulation, should he N. Y. Tribune. be inclined to capitulate."

Prevost's reply, which abounded in promises never intended to be kept, was, of course, given to the Governor, who called a meeting of the Council, at which Moultrie, Pulaski and Laurens were pres- ceive, yesterday, your notice relative to ent also. The military men concurred the Town Meeting to be held in Inde- A Gloomy Time in Charlestonin advising the civilians not to think of pendence Square, on Thursday, 13th inst., surrendering, and demonstrated that the at noon, in which you inform me that enemy could be beaten off; one of these you had done me the honor to name me advisers had done the thing before. But as one of the Vice Presidents. the Governor could be made to believe As a native of this city, on the call o nothing which did not go to overrate the my fellow-citizens, had my views been British power and disparage that of his essential to what I might deem just, hon own country. Finally, Moultrie was au- orable and patriotic, I should have adthorized to send word to Prevost that vised a rendition, not only to the South, surrender upon his terms was declined; but to all the States, of a full, fair and but offering, if he would appoint a com- constitutional redress of all grievances of missioner to confer about terms, to send which they had a just right to complain, one to meet him at such time and place on their relinquishment of all oppressive as Prevost might prescribe.

thy citizen and a very respectable mer-stitution itself, which closely binds tochant of Charleston, was so affected as to gether myriads of the human familyweep, and said : "What I are we to give seeking, under it, all their rights in pur-

up the town at last !" "The Governor and Council adjourned to Col. Beekman's tent on the lines, at the gate. I sent for Col. John Lau- of human nature, no combination, even rens from his house, to request the favor he would carry a message from the Gov minds, can arrive at perfection; and that ernor and Council to Gen. Prevost; but all difficulties and dangers cannot, in a when he knew the purpose, he begged to first essay in forming a code for the perbe excused from carrying such a measage; petuity and stability of a bond of fraterthat it was much against his inclination; nal brotherhood and union, be foreseen that he would do anything to serve his and provided for in so extensive a com country, but he could not think of carrying such a message as that ! I then sent for Col. McIntosh, and requested he would go with Col. Roger Smith, who was a corrective for wrongs done or meditated. called on by the Governor with the message. They both begged I would excuse just grievances, but not one cant for imthem; hoped and requested I would get aginary ones. some other person. I, however, pressed them into a compliance, which message

was as follows : "I propose a neutrality during the war between Great Britain and America, and adelphia. the question whether the State shall belong to Great Britain or remain one of the United States be determined by the tres ty of peace between those two powers."

graceful business. "The town was summoned to surren der, and the day was spent in sending and His hair is wiry black, his eyes are dark receiving flags. The neutrality of South grey; his smile is frank, sincere and win-Carolina, during the war, leaving the ning. Like most American gentlemen, question whether that State should finally he is loose and careless in dress, turns belong to Great Britain or the United down his flapping white collars, and States to be settled in the treaty of peace, wears habitually what we consider evewas proposed by the garrison and rejec-

ted by Prevost.' Ramsay, in his history, published in 1789, thus states the action of his own eyes are sunken, his bronzed face is thin,

instructed to propose a neutrality during the broad jaw. This great leader of the the war between Great Britain and America, and that the question whether the State shall belong to Great Britain old lawyer, with a face half Roman, half or remain one of the United States, be Indian, so wasted by climate, so scarred

these powers." advantageous offer, alleging that they His father died young, leaving a widow had not come in a legislative capacity, and several children. They removed to and insisted that, as the inhabitants and Indiana, Aba being at that time only six never been much else than what she is others were in arms, they should surren-

Prof. Bowen of Harvard, in his Life ful, the least faithful and the most trea- of Lincoln, (see Sparks' American Bi- clearings of that new, unsettled country,

of its people, the cause of American Independence owes perhaps as much as to son, in which case, of course, it would strong, lithe and smiling. Abe toiled on any other equal number of men. Prominent among them is he whose gallant of the State, clothed with discretionary or, deer killer, wood cutter, and lastly, defense of it is I defense of it in June, 1776, Fort Moul- powers, was in the place, and probably as boatman on the waters of the Wabash trie itself commemorates by bearing his much of his Conneil along with him. - and the Mississippi. - Once a Week, name, which it will continue to bear an- Whether such a proposition would have (London.) til some new capitulation, in some other been justifiable under any circumstances confederacy, shall bestow upon it that of is a question that need not be discussed may be without a memorial in all South

Carolina. In 1802 Monthis much honorable or patriotic feeling.—

But to make such an offer in the present school house, in West Farms, Westfield, Carolina. In 1802 Moultrie published case was conduct little short of treason. Mass., Thursday evening, and uttered

and might safely bid it defiance. When Prevost appeared before Charles- succor was at hand for the British, while trie to the command of the troops, but made a proposition which was equivalent they were too far gone to sustain him. "The Governor (says Moultrie) repre- allegiance to the British crown. The

the only one which, in her sovereign ca-

A Letter from Old Ironsides. U. S. NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,)

15th December, 1860. GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to re-

or mutinous proceedings founded on the action of any State whatever, and a res-"When the question was carried for toration to the charter articles of the suit of honor, welfare and happiness .-As an important nation, we should bear in mind that, through the imperfection of the most profound and virtuous munity of powers; and our own unfor tunate experience may teach us in future that no compromises will ever prove to be My voice is, millions for the redress of

> I have the honor to be your obedien servant and fellow townsman.

CHAS STEWART. W. BRADFORD, Esq., Chairman, Phil-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS SERN WITH ENG LISH EYES. - Abraham Lincoln is a gaunt giant, more than six feet high, strong Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of and long-limbed. He walks slow, and Washington, thus chronicles this dis- like many thoughtful men, (Wadsworth and Napoleon, for example,) keeps his head inclined forward and downward. ning dress. His head is massive, his brow full and wide, his nose large and fleshy, his mouth coarse and full; his and drawn down into strong corded lines. "Commissioners of the garrison were that disclose the machinery that moves decided by the treaty of peace between by life's struggles, was born in 1809, in Kentucky. His grandfather, who came The British commander refused this from Virginia, was killed by the Indians. mother could only afferd him some eight hew hickory and gum-trees, to grapple with remonstrating bears, and to

The Springfield Republican says that Charles C. Burleigh, a rabid Abolition-

Let others praise warm, many days, And air perfumed with reces, And load complain of Wistry rain, Cold days and from action; the Philadelphia Press, writes as fol-

I'll sing a song (if right or wrong)
Of Winter's hearty pleasures;
Of sleighing nights and wild deligh
And glittering diamond treasure And trampets loadly blowing; And scattering loaf and beauthy breath, Bailing, freezing, snowing! Away! away! with me to-day, Along the frozen river-Let others wait with gleaming skate, We'll make the bright ice quiver! The red blood hotly bounding; With merry cries and flashing eyes, And swift skates gaily sounding! Or seize the gun, and lightly run G'er woodland, mead and prairie. To hant the deer, with hope and fear, And eye and footstap wary!

And mount the hill, with right good will, The bracing air inhaling; Up, spward go, where clouds of snow In other blue are sailing! With soft bells lightly tinkling O'er frozen snow away we go, The blue stars brightly twinkling.

O! ye who love the glowing store, And sigh for Summer weather, Come out to-night, while all is bright, And we'll be off together; And ne'er again will you complai Or eigh when Antoma closes; And write dall lays on Summer days,

31st ult., says the effect of the madness be seized and occupied as the capital of Secession is fearfully apparent in the Southern Confederacy; and that Mr. slaves, and by virtue of the principle, acis badly provided, and already serious for relief in this dark hour. and deads.

The most seriously compromised parties here are the merchants, and those whose relations are with places and persons outside. They see only bankrupt cy and ruin before them; and it will reonire more than Southern oratory to put their balances on the credit side for them. They, all who now suffer, must be prepared to discover that to crazed and selduct of the servile population, should the rigor of their treatment be relaxed. This evil has already begun in the forced idle ness of the colored people, whose masters cannot find employment for them; for if idleness was ever a curse, it is emphatically to the ignorant slave.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S OPINION OF LINhim, that he called to his room afterwards for more intimate discourse. He
has never been passed; therefore, as soon
had often thought of that interview and

as the Union shall be dissolved, those
some forcible and finished thought, the
more, another loss of 500,000,000
he attempts to give physical emphasis to
should their madness lower it three cents
some forcible and finished thought, the years old. Poor and struggling, his tie West. Two years ago, however, has already ordered several ships of war that man emerged, and was heard of in to the Gulf of Mexico. months' rough schooling; and in the a senatorial contest that aroused the interest of the whole country. To-day he

The Capital in Danger.

"Occasional," the usually well informed Washington correspondent of

"Some weeks ago, I intimated that it was the purpose of the Disunionists to seize the Federal Capitol. This suggestion was derided by some, but we are new on the eve of the fulfillment of the prophecy. In the South American States, and particularly in Mexico, after a popular election has decided one way, the defeated party has resorted to arms, and occupied the leading cities. I have no doubt that a similar outrage is contemplated by the Disunionists. Indeed, the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Governor Wise, not more than four days ago. recommended that Washington should be occupied by the Disunion forces. To this end, Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi, visited Maryland; and, after being rebuked and rejected by Gov. Hicks, proceeded to Baltimore, where

"One of the most conservative men in that State, a statesman of enlarged exlittle doubt that Maryland, unless a counwould enroll herself on the side of South Carolina. The purpose is to prevent the over the other. inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March. cannot even seem to protect it in other women and children who pay taxes no-This is openly avowed. Not ten days countries. Such an idea even would do where, leaving say 400,000 white males, ago, one of the most distinguished South her a serious injury. The Americans of whom at least 100,000 are minors ern Senators coolly informed a gentlearchy Impending.

man that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to Covernment the moral support that they tax this handful of whites say ten mil-Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would former city. Trade is almost entirely Lincoln would be compelled to take his stopped, and money scarce enough to each of office in Philadelphia or New Governments de facto shall be recognized The tax-gatherer would be regarded and alarm the most sanguine. The market York! It is vain to look to Mr. Buchanan by the Goaernments of Europe and resisted as a robber, and the effort to col-

"Should Congress pass a force bill, he, game. The upper classes are so digni- in the Senate and in the House have perwith its horror of trade, is a pitiable sto- gard the present condition of things as ry to those used to the intelligent indus- the best manner of protracting their offiry of the North. There is a class in the cial terms. Every blow struck at the city who believe that the world is waits Union during Mr. Buchanan's adminising breathlessly to know their thoughts tration receives their ardent applause .take arms against South Carolins or any upon the fact that the present commander fortress Monroe is heart and soul with Governor Wise and the minute men of

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE RESULTS fish politicians, struggling for the votes of Sucussion. - An old French officer of the poorer white population, is attriburities to the Courrier des Etats Unis that utable nearly the whole evil. Blindly in the event of a dissolution of the Union, rushing into a contest ruinous from the France would retake Louisiana, accordfirst, they have, by flattery and cajolery. ing to ancient treaties; Spain would re-raised the wildest excitement, and now claim Florida; England would appropria furious and maddened mob will be their ate Oregon and several other States; ruin. The horrors of the first French Mexico, under English protection, would revolution will be enacted in this city, retake the territory of New Mexico, Texif once the spark is lighted which leads as and California; and England might, to bloodshed. Then will these fanatic perhaps, keep California as an indemnileaders be swamped in the rush and car- ty for the subsidies furnished to the Mex-

It is Louis Napoleon who would begin by a very simple and logical process of reasoning; for every one knows that Napoleon III. aims at conselidating all that Napoleon I. had in view with regard to

foreign policy. Napoleon I., in 1803, ceded Louisiana to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, which the Government of the United States engaged to pay COLN.-At a late dinner party in New to the American merchants whose goods York city, ex-President Van Buren re- and ships had been seized during the lated that, in his Western tour, while wars of the French republic, from 1702 President, one Lincoln, a lawyer of some to 1801. But as the United States have local repute, was Chairman of the recep. not paid the aforesaid five millions, and tion committee; and in their formal interview he was so much impressed with seen brought before Congress, session af him, that he called to his room after. ter session, a French spoliation bill, which that man, and failing to hear of him in who claim this sum will address them-public life, he had set it down that a selves to Louis Napoleon, and he will brilliant intellect was lost to the world pay their demands and retake Louisiana. under the insatiate leveling of the gigan- England, who suspects some such thing,

The Tribune informs us that a body of was heard of again as the President elect. "twenty minute men" recently entered a Every eye was riveted upon him yes. And that man was Abraham Lincoln, of private house in Charleston, demanded terday for more than two hours, and ev-Springfield, Ill. Mr. Van Buren gave dinner, which they ate, and finally by ery syllable he uttered was treasured up it as his testimony, from the remembrance way of dessert, presented a supplementa- and measured for its bearing, as words and was apparently sitting up to bid of more than twenty years ago, that he ry demand of ten dollars each, alleging were never weighed in that chamber bewas "endowed with talents to adora the that they had not come to Charleston to fore. Except from the great ground-The Charleston Mercury says "that all statement, with a slight exception. Why which occasionally surged from the outthe good ladies—young and old—of the good ladies—young and old—of Charleston, are as busy as bees, preparing creature comforts of all kinds for the gallant men who are keeping watch and ward on the ramparts and breastworks which defend the city.

"twenty minute men?" Why not with not a tone of the voice was lost upon the assembled multitude. There were passed and the city ward on the ramparts and breastworks to the final demand of the stribute of tears from many eyes not much "twenty minute men" had been suc- given to the melting mood. Harper's Weekly publishes portraits could by foot notes, inscribed upon that of all the secoding South Carolina memportion of their person, which brave sol-Till within a fertnight, not an enemy's lean Revolution, so far as it related to the Brates of North and South Carolina, now, the British held no strong position, and Georgia, &c." They show why had captured none of their forts, and oc-

THE UNION.

BY LONGFELLOW

Bailon, O! Union, strong and great! Hamanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of feture years.
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel; What workman wrought thy ribe of steel; Who made each mast, and sail, and rope; What anvils rang, what hammers be In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope! Fear not each sudden sound and shock The of the wave and not the reck; Tie but the flapping of the sail, And not the rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar. In spite of false lights on the obere, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea! Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee

[From La Presse, of Paris, Dec. 4.] The French Press on Disunion-Hos-

tility to a Southern Confederacy. than proud to find her protection claim- tors, Foreign Ministers, &c. These, even he delivered a violent and treasonable ed and her alliance songht by all oppressed nationalities, and it is her interest and low up \$11,000,000 more. With them, her glery not to fail in any of the obligations that her high position imposes up- in these States already amounts to \$2. perience and ability, devoted to the Un. on her. But in the present case (that of 000,000 annually. Now, let us see who ion, informed me yesterday that he had the proffered alliance of the Southern is to pay this. States) the question of independence is little doubt that Maryland, unless a counter sentiment could be roused at once, complicated by a question of Slavery. States was 2,418,000, and it can be but and the one flings an unhappy shadow little more now, as the South increases

France, who abolished Slavery herself, ly 1,285,000 whites. Two thirds are her a serious injury. The Americans of of whom at least 100,000 are minors. South Carolina must, then, be persuaded South Carolina has but 47,000 white demand, it will not be as proprietors, liens annually, and it will grind them to

America. fears are entertained as to the possibility of a famine. Some grumbling has alby the declaration contained in his last more risks than benefits; for while the sink two-thirds in value. Men who ready been heard from those who have annual message, is committed against commerce of England and the whole of owned no real estate would immediately the hard work, and more still from those executing it, and would, of course, refuse Europe will be admitted, with our own, move off, to be followed. by thousands taxed for the expenses of the political to affix his signature to it. His backers to the free ports of the new confederation, whom starvation would drive away. The the Northern confederation will immedi- States would be depepulated outright; fied and secret, that it is only on an oc- sistently resisted all attempts to inquire ately seek, in an exclusive alliance with and as it is population alone which gives giving up the town on a neutrality. I will Constitution, anything of which they may casion like the present, that one discovinto his proceedings in regard to the pub. England, a counterpoise to the Southern value to land, the value of the whole not say who was for the question; but have been deprived through a vicious, this I well remember, that Mr. John Rdunfair, or latitudinous construction of wards, one of the Privy Council, a words, one of the Privy Council, a words, one of the Privy Council, a words are revision of the Conwhat may be called decayed gentility. forced, by the nature of things, to defend a separate military force of only 10,000 or so many peeple with aspirations thousands of times in excess of their means. Commander-in-Chief, and that his prospect of their institutions, and to tolerate their men would plunge these States into cer-The history of this hybrid upper-tendom, Meanwhile, all the men in office here re- plan of annexing Mexico and the Island tain and hopeless ruin. of Cuba, which the North up to this But there are other incidents of Seces-

time has alone prevented.

France will never lay herself open to be built and manned, arsenals and navy such a course. She ought not to allow yards established, a capitol erected, and the Southern States to deceive themselves a thousand other expenses incurred, The assertion is every hour made that no southern officer in the army or navy will such consent as silence may afford; her is this money to be provided! Not from duty is to labor with all her power, to Customs, because Free Trade will preseceding State; and great stress is laid prevent a dissolution. There ought not vail. Not from bonds, because the North to be for us. on the other side of the At- would not touch Southern obligations of lantic, either Southern Americans or this kind, while Europe still holds mil-Northern Americans, but States whose lions that have been repudiated twenty union is important to the equilibrium of years ago, and thinks that quite enough. the world. The American marine is not Not from their own citizens, because a less necessary to France than the Russian, tithe of the amount required does not ex-Spanish an Italian navies, to prevent a ist among them. single Power from seizing the empire of They are now largely in debt to the

France was the first ally of the United so can have nothing to lend. Their and a great principle. France cannot able to assist the State, every man will nage, and fall on the swords they have ican Government in the war against the placed in such dangerous hands. The former United States. ments of our Government.

Mr. Sewand.—Of Mr. Seward, the They would either rise in murderous rebellion against authority, just as their delphia Gazette, says:

careful that the "outer man" should be ward the Free States, their numbers onin keeping with the occasion, he appear-ed in his rough and ready suit of grey, States equally disorganized, until Slavery, without any evidence of preparation or as a compact institution, would measurcare. Mr. Seward is not imposing in ably cease to exist. presence of person. Few members of presence of person. Few members of the Senate would arrest the eye of a stranger less at first sight, or more after he by passion that no consideration of comonce became known. His voice is husky, mon sense appears to weigh with them. his elecution is bad, and his gestures are They share in the loss of \$60,000,000 effort seems almost grotesque-there is must be suffered. This is a dull such little apparent sympathy between ning for secession. Rebellion should be the mind and the manner of the man. out of debt, at least, in the start .- N. F. His intellect and his finished culture, however, invariably triumph over these strong natural defects, and he never fails to leave the impression of superior ability, scholarship, thought and sagacity.

fight for nothing. We comprehend this swell of the human ses in the galleries,

Paying the Piper.

The four States of South Carelina, Georgia, Alabama, and Flordia, propose to raise at least 10,000 troops to keep Secession working smoothly. Now, an army is not a fancy ball, but a stern reality, whose daily bread is not got by praying for it. Every soldier in the United States service costs the Government 8600 a year. The chivalry will not volunteer for less pay and fewer ra-tions. For 10,000 men the annual cost will thus be \$6,000,000. Then the States will probably need mails. As the country they are to traverse is very extensive, they cannot be carried for less than another 81,000,000, unless the general cossation of business consequent on Secession should result in empty mail bags, and so induce a curtailment of the service. In addition to the army there will be crowds of patriots, emulous, and even rampant, to serve their country, at large * * * France cannot be otherwise salaries, as Presidents, Judges, Legislawithout the stealings, would quickly swalconjecture is at fault. But the taxation

very slowly. But of this there were onlect such a tax would prove an utter fail-The rupture of the Union will entail ure. Property of all descriptions would

sion. A Navy must be had, forts must

North, without being able to pay, and States-we hope she will new be their can give no aid, because only the other counsellor, and expose the abyes into day they had but one dollar of coin to which they are hurrying-an abyes in every six of paper affoat, and are now which will be buried forever a past most suspended. Besides this, the losses on glorious and a future most hopeful. For slaves and personal property will amount the American Union separation is sui- to many millions, thus alone impoverishcide; it is the murder of a great nation ing the community. So far from being lend a hand to this suicide and this mur- have enough to do to take care of him-Such are, we are convinced, the senti- and witnessing the general disorganization, would easily and safely break away

masters are now threatening to do, or Unlike Mr. Webster, who was always they would move off in large bodies to-

Tribune.

THE SCREEDER OF FORT PIER.-We called attention yesterday to the inglori-ous surrender of Fort Pike, Leuisiana, by the officer in command, Major Bosworth. It will be remembered that he offered no resistance to the Secessionists. that only five days before he said :

Until I receive orders from her ters, I would defend the fort while a man remained to apply a match to the guns or spring a mine; and, as a last resert, I would blow up the fort and perish, with the star-spangled banner, in its ruins. Posterity, I trust, will do my mem-

ory justice.

If the account we have before given be eorrect, we hope that justice will not be delayed until the days of "postarity."

Four persons died in London, last month, from excessive use of cigars.